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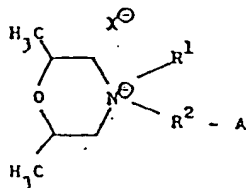
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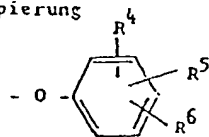
(54) Morpholinio-carbonsäureester- und Morpholinio-alkylphenylethersalze, Verfahren zu ihrer Herstellung und ihre Verwendung als Fungizide.

(57) Es werden neue N-Alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinio-carbonsäureester- und N-Alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinio-alkyl-phenylether-Salze der allgemeinen Formel I



vorin A für die Gruppierung

- CO - Z - R<sup>3</sup> oder



steht,

In der R<sup>1</sup> Alkyl mit 6 bis 20 C-Atomen, R<sup>2</sup> Alkylen mit 1 bis 6 C-Atomen, R<sup>3</sup> Alkyl, substituiertes Alkyl, Alkenyl, Alkynyl, Cycloalkyl, substituiertes Cycloalkyl, Cycloalkylalkyl, Aryl, substituiertes Aryl, Aryl-nieder-alkyl, substituiertes Aryl-nieder-alkyl, Z Sauerstoff oder Schwefel R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> und R<sup>6</sup> unabhängig voneinander gleich oder verschieden Wasserstoff, Alkyl, Alkoxy, Acyl, Halogen, Halogen-alkyl, Cycloalkyl, Aryl-nieder-alkyl, Aryl, Nitro, Cyano, Thiocyanato, NHCOR', COOR' und/oder CONR'R'' und X' das Anion einer Säure bedeuten, Verfahren zu ihrer Herstellung und ihre Verwendung als Fungizide zur Bekämpfung von pilzlichen Schaderegern in der Landwirtschaft und im Gartenbau beschrieben. Zusätzlich besitzen diese Verbindungen auch pflanzenwachstumsregulierende Eigenschaften.

EP 0 209 763 A1

Croydon Printing Company Ltd

**Morpholinocarboxylic ester salts and morpholinio  
alkylphenyl ether salts, methods of producing them  
and their use as fungicides**

5 The invention relates to novel N-alkyl-2,6-  
dimethylmorpholinocarboxylic ester salts and N-alkyl-  
2,6-dimethylmorpholinio alkylphenyl ether salts, to  
their preparation and to their use as fungicidal agents  
in agriculture and horticulture with additional plant-  
10 growth-regulatory properties.

It is known to use N-alkylmorpholines and their salts  
as well as their molecular compounds and addition  
compounds as fungicides (DE-PS 1 164 152,  
15 DE-PS 1 173 722, DE-PS 24 61 513).

It is furthermore known that quaternary ammonium  
compounds of long-chain N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholines  
having lower alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxyalkyl or aralkyl  
substituents are fungicidally active (DE-PS 1 167 588;  
20 Angewandte Chemie 77 (1965), p. 327-333). There are  
furthermore known compositions which contain  
substituted N-benzyl- or alkoxymethyl-2,6-dimethyl-  
morpholinium salts as active compounds for combating  
fungal pathogens (DD 134 037, DD 134 474, DD 140 403).

25 It is furthermore known that salts of  
morpholinocarboxylic esters with long-chain  
alkanesulphonic acids or alkanecarboxylic acids have  
fungicidal properties (DD 201 371).

30 It is furthermore known that morpholinoalkyl alkyl  
ethers, 4-alkylcyclohexyl ethers and 4-alkylaryl ethers  
have fungicidal properties (DE-PS 1 190 724; Angewandte  
Chemie 77 (1965), p. 327-333; Angewandte Chemie 92  
(1980), p. 176-181). It is furthermore already known to  
35 use 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-5-phenylcarbamoyl-1,4-  
oxathiine 4,4-dioxide (oxycarboxin), N,N'-bis(1-  
formamido-2,2,2-trichloroethyl)piperazine (triforine) or  
zinc ethylenebisdithiocarbamate (zineb) as active  
compounds in fungicidal compositions for combating

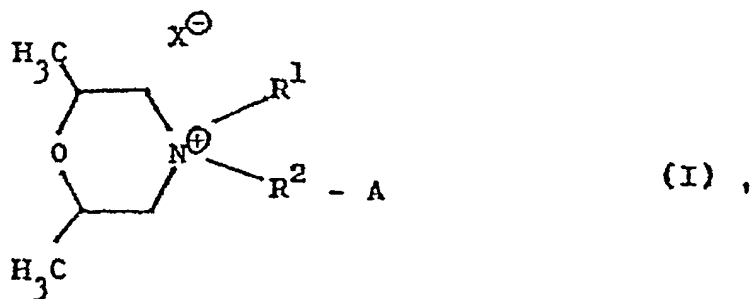
fungal plant diseases (The Pesticide Manual, British Crop Protection Council; London, 1984).

However, the activity of the above-mentioned compounds  
5 in certain fields of indication is not always fully  
satisfactory, in particular when low rates and  
concentrations are applied. Moreover, they have a  
fairly high selectivity regarding certain species of  
fungal pathogens, which greatly limits the broad use of  
10 these compositions. A further disadvantage is that the  
plant tolerance of these compounds is not sufficient in  
many cases.

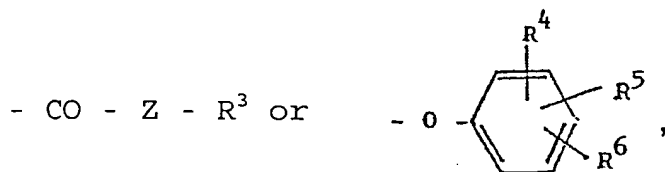
The invention is based on the object of providing novel  
15 N-alkyldimethylmorpholinocarboxylic ester salts and  
fungicidal compositions containing them which have a  
good activity and a broad spectrum of action and as  
high as possible a plant tolerance and additional  
plant-growth-regulatory properties.

20

To achieve this object there are proposed compounds  
which are characterized in that they contain at least  
one N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinocarboxylic ester  
salt or N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinio alkylphenyl  
25 ether salt of the general formula I,



wherein A represents the group



in which

- R<sup>1</sup> represents straight-chain or branched alkyl having 6 to 20 C atoms,
- 5 R<sup>2</sup> represents straight-chain or branched alkylene having 1 to 6 C atoms,
- R<sup>3</sup> represents straight-chain or branched alkyl having 1 to 20 C atoms,
- 10 a straight-chain or branched alkyl which has 1 to 6 C atoms and which is substituted by halogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy having 1 to 4 C atoms, dialkylamino having 2 to 16 C atoms, nitro and/or cyano,
- an alkenyl which has 2 to 6 C atoms and which is
- 15 optionally substituted by halogen,
- alkynyl having 3 to 6 C atoms,
- cycloalkyl having 3 to 12 carbon atoms, it being possible for the cycloalkyl radical optionally to be substituted by one or more alkyl radicals
- 20 having 1 to 7 C atoms,
- cycloalkylalkyl having 4 to 10 C atoms,
- aryl which can be monosubstituted or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series consisting of
- 25 straight-chain or branched alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms, alkoxy having 1 to 4 C atoms, aryl-lower-alkyl having 7 to 12 C atoms, acyl having 1 to 4 C atoms, halogen, aryl, nitro and/or cyano,
- aryl-lower-alkyl which has 7 to 12 C atoms and
- 30 which can be monosubstituted or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the series consisting of straight-chain or branched alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms, alkoxy having 1 to 4

C atoms, halogen, haloalkyl having 1 to 4 C atoms, nitro and/or cyano,  
R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> independently of one another represent identical or different substituents from the series consisting of hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms, alkoxy having 1 to 4 C atoms, acyl having 1 to 4 C atoms, halogen, haloalkyl having 1 to 4 C atoms, cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 C atoms, aryl-lower-alkyl having 7 to 12 C atoms, aryl, nitro, cyano, thiocyanato, NHCOR', COOR' and/or CONR'R" it being possible for R' and R" independently of one another to represent hydrogen, straight-chain or branched alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms, aryl or aryl-lower-alkyl having 7 to 12 C atoms,  
Z represents oxygen or sulphur and  
X<sup>⊖</sup> represents the anion of a nonphytotoxic acid, in addition to the customary solvents, carriers and/or formulation auxiliaries.

The compounds according to the invention can exist in two different geometric structures as N-alkyl-2,6-cis-dimethylmorpholinio-carboxylic ester salt and N-alkyl-2,6-cis-dimethylmorpholinio alkylphenyl ether salt or N-alkyl-2,6-trans-dimethylmorpholinio-carboxylic ester salt and N-alkyl-2,6-trans-dimethylmorpholinio alkylphenyl ether salt or as the respective mixtures of these two isomers. Not only the isomer mixture as is generated by the synthesis, but also the individual isomers, can be used for the fungicidal application.

Surprisingly, it has been found that the N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinio-carboxylic ester salts and N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinio alkylphenyl ether salts of the general formula I according to the invention have a potent fungicidal activity and a broad spectrum of action and are suitable in particular for combating phytopathogenic fungi on crop plants and on stored plant-based products. The active compounds are well

tolerated at the application rates required for the  
combat of plant diseases. In addition, the compounds  
according to the invention can have a desired positive  
effect on crop plants, given their growth-regulatory  
5 properties.

The N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinocarboxylic ester  
salts and N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinio alkylphenyl  
ether salts of the general formula I are obtained by  
10 reacting an N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholine of the  
formula II,

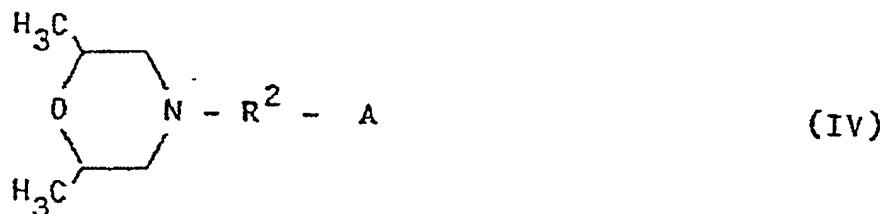


15 wherein R<sup>1</sup> has the meaning given in the general formula  
I  
with a compound of the formula III



20

wherein R<sup>2</sup> and A have the meaning given in the general  
formula I and X represents halogen,  
or, alternatively, reacting a 2,6-dimethylmorpholino-  
carboxylic ester or 2,6-dimethylmorpholino alkylphenyl  
25 ether of the formula IV,





bromopropyl 4-tert-butylphenyl ether, 3-bromopropyl 2,6-dimethylphenyl ether or 3-bromopropyl 2,6-dibromo-4-thiocyanatophenyl ether.

- 5 2,6-dimethylmorpholinocarboxylic esters of the formula IV are, for example, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-alkyl 2,6-dimethylmorpholino-acetate, phenyl 2,6-dimethylmorpholinoacetate, phenyl 2,6-dimethylmorpholinothioacetate, 4-chlorophenyl
- 10 2,6-dimethylmorpholinoacetate, 4-nitrophenyl 2,6-dimethylmorpholinoacetate, 3,4-dichlorophenyl 2,6-dimethylmorpholinoacetate, 2,6-dibromo-4-cyanophenyl 2,6-dimethylmorpholinoacetate, benzyl 2,6-dimethylmorpholinoacetate, 2,6-dichlorobenzyl 2,6-dimethylmorpholinoacetate, methyl 2,6-dimethylmorpholino-2-propionate, methyl 2,6-dimethylmorpholino-2-butyrate
- 15 or, if R<sup>3</sup> is absent, the acetate.

- 2,6-Dimethylmorpholino alkylphenyl ethers of the
- 20 formula IV are, for example, 2-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)ethyl phenyl ether, 2-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)ethyl 4-cyanophenyl ether, 2-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)ethyl 4-tert-butylphenyl ether, 2-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)ethyl 4-nitrophenyl ether, 2-(2,6-
- 25 dimethylmorpholino)ethyl 3,4-dichlorophenyl ether, 2-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)ethyl 2,6-dichloro-4-cyanatophenyl ether, 3-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)propyl phenyl ether, 3-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)propyl 4-tert-butylphenyl ether, 3-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)propyl
- 30 3,5-dichlorophenyl ether, 3-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)propyl 2,6-dimethylphenyl ether or 3-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)propyl 2,6-dibromo-4-thiocyanatophenyl ether.

- 35 Alkyl halides of the formula V are, for example, n-decyl chloride, n-dodecyl chloride, n-tridecyl chloride, iso-tridecyl chloride, 1,5,9-trimethyldecyl chloride, pentadecyl bromide or didecyl bromide.



The starting compounds for the preparation of the compounds according to the invention are known per se or can be prepared by processes known per se.

- 5 The reaction to give the compounds of the formula I according to the invention are, if appropriate, carried out in the presence of a solvent or diluent at a temperature in the range of between 10 and 180°C, preferably between 30 and 150°C. The starting  
10 substances of the formula II or of the formula IV are reacted in stoichiometric amounts with a compound of the formula III or of the formula V or preferably with an excess of 10 to 100% of a compound of the formula  
15 III or of the formula V beyond the stoichiometric amount, based on the starting materials of the formula II or of the formula IV.

Preferred solvents or diluents which can be employed are, for example, aliphatic or aromatic, optionally  
20 halogenated hydrocarbons such as n-pentane, cyclohexane, benzene, toluene, chlorobenzene, chloroform or methylene chloride; aliphatic ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone or cyclohexanone; ethers such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran or  
25 dioxane; alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanols, butanols or hexanols; nitriles such as acetonitrile; esters, such as methyl acetate; amides such as dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide or N-methylpyrrolidone; dimethyl sulphoxide or water, or mixtures  
30 of these solvents.

The isolation of the compounds of the general formula I according to the invention from the reaction mixtures is not absolutely necessary since they can also be  
35 employed for making fungicidal preparations without further purification operation.

The active compounds of the general formula I according to the invention have a potent activity against

microorganisms and can accordingly be used for combating fungal pathogens in agriculture and in horticulture. Using the active compounds, it is possible to combat undesired fungi which are found on  
5 plants or plant parts. The active compounds of the general formula I are furthermore suitable as seed-dressing compositions for the treatment of seed and planting material as a protection from fungal infections and can be employed against soil-borne  
10 phytopathogenic fungi. In addition, the active compounds, where employed, have a positive effect on the growth processes of crop plants.

The starting compounds for the preparation of the  
15 compounds according to the invention are known per se or can be prepared by methods known per se.

The active compounds according to the invention are particularly suitable for preventing and curing plant  
20 diseases which are caused by fungus, such as, for example, *Erysiphe graminis* (powdery mildew of cereals), *Erysiphe cichoracearum* (powdery mildew of cucurbits), *Erysiphe polygoni* (powdery mildew of bean), *Podosphaera leucotricha* (apple mildew), *Sphaerotheca pannosa*  
25 (powdery mildew of rose), *Uncinula necator* (powdery mildew of grapevine); rust diseases, such as those of the genera *Puccinia*, *Uromyces* or *Hemileia*, in particular *Puccinia graminis* (stem rust of cereals), *Puccinia coronata* (crown rust of oats), *Puccinis sorghi*  
30 (maize rust), *Puccinia recondita* (leaf rust of cereals), *Uromyces fabae* (bean rust), *Hemileia vastatrix* (coffee leaf rust); *Botrytis cinerea* on grapevines and strawberries; *Monilia fructigena* on apples; *Plasmopara viticola* on grapevines;  
35 *Mycosphaerella musicola* on bananas; *Corticium salmonicolor* on Hevea; *Ganoderma pseudoferreum* on Hevea; *Exobasidium vexans* on tea; *Phytophthora infestans* on potatoes and tomatoes; *Alternaria solani* on tomatoes. Furthermore, various of these active

substances also have different activity against phytopathogenic fungi such as, for example, *Ustilago avenae* (loose smut of oats), *Ophiobolus graminis* (foot rot of cereals), *Septoria nodorum* (leaf spot and glume blotch of cereals), *Venturia inaequalis* (apple scab) and further fungal pathogens such as *Rhizoctonia*, *tilletia*, *Helminthosporium*, *Peronospora*, *Pythium*, *Alternaria*, *Mucor*, *Sclerotinia*, *Fusarium*, *Pseudocercospora* and *Cladosporium*.

10

Of particular interest are the active compounds according to the invention for combating a multiplicity of fungal diseases on a variety of crop plants or their seeds, in particular wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, maize, cotton, soya, coffee, bananas, sugar cane, fruit, ornamentals in horticulture, vegetables such as cucumbers, beans or cucurbits.

In addition, the active compounds according to the invention can have a positive desired effect on the development of crop plants as a result of their plant-growth-regulatory properties. The effects of the compounds depend essentially on the timing of the application based on the developmental stage of the seed or the plants, on the application rates applied to the plants or their environment, and on the type of application.

Moreover, the active compounds also afford good activity against wood-discolouring and wood-destroying fungi such as, for example, *Pullaria pullulans*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Polystictus versicolor* or *Chaetomium globosum*.

Furthermore, the active compounds of the general formula I according to the invention display good activity against moulds such as, for example, *Penicillium*, *Fusarium* or *Aspergillus* species, which bring about a deterioration of agricultural products

with a high water content or processed products of agricultural produce during storage or intermediate storage. Products to be treated in this manner comprise, for example, apples, oranges, tangerines, lemons, grapefruits, peanuts, cereals and cereal products or pulses and ground pulses.

In addition to having a broad fungicidal spectrum of activity, the active compounds according to the invention also display various activities against phytopathogenic bacteria such as, for example, *Xanthomonas* or *Erwinia* species.

Some of the active compounds are also active against fungi which are pathogenic for humans, such as, for example, *Trichophyton* and *Candida* species.

Some of the active compounds of the general formula I are distinguished by a systemic activity, in addition to the protective activity. Thus, they are taken up both via the root and via the leaves and are translocated in the plant tissue or supplied to the aerial parts of the plants via the seed.

The active compounds according to the invention are furthermore suitable for controlling resistant strains of fungal pathogens which display symptoms of resistance to known fungicidal active compounds, such as, for example, active compounds from the group of the dicarboximide fungicides, such as, for example 5-methyl-5-vinyl-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2,4-dioxo-1,3-oxazolidine (vinclozolin) or 5-methyl-5-methoxymethyl-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-oxazolidine-2,4-dione (myclozolin); active compounds from the group of the benzimidazole or thiophanate fungicides such as, for example, methyl 1-(n-butylcarbamoyl)-benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate (benomyl), methyl benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate (carbendazim) or 1,2-bis(3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-thioureido)benzene (thiophanate); active compounds

from the group of the azole fungicides such as, for example, 1-(4-chlorophenoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)butan-2-one (triadimefon) or 1-[2'-(2",4"-dichlorophenyl)-2'-(propenyloxy)ethyl]-1,3-imidazole (imazalil); active compounds from the group of the fungicides containing aromatic hydrocarbons such as, for example, 2,5-dichloro-1,4-dimethoxybenzene (chloroneb) or 2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline (dichloran); active compounds from the group of the acylalanine fungicides such as, for example, methyl DL-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(2'-methoxyacetyl)alaninate (metalaxyl) or methyl DL-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(2-furoyl)alaninate (furalaxyl), or active compounds from the group of the pyrimidine fungicides such as, for example, 5-butyl-2-dimethylamino-4-hydroxy-6-methylpyrimidine (dimethirimol) or 2-chlorophenyl-4-chlorophenylpyrimidin-5-ylmethanol (fenarimol).

The anions  $X^-$  shown in the general formula I of the active compounds according to the invention are not critical for the fungicidal activity.

The active compounds according to the invention can be converted into the customary formulations, such as solutions, emulsions, wettable powders, suspensions, powders, dusts, foams, pastes, soluble powders, granules, natural and synthetic materials impregnated with active compound, and microencapsulations in polymeric substances, and in coating compositions for seeds and in ULV cold- and hot-fogging formulations.

These formulations are produced in a known manner, for example by mixing or grinding the active compounds of the general formula I according to the invention with solvents and/or carriers, optionally with the use of surfactants, that is emulsifiers and/or dispersants.

Liquid solvents which are suitable are: aromatics such as toluene, xylene, or alkyl naphthalenes; chlorinated

aromatics and chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons such as chlorobenzenes, chloroethylenes or methylene chloride; aliphatic hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane or paraffins, for example petroleum fractions; alcohols  
5 such as butanols or glycols as well as their esters and ethers; ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone or cyclohexanone; strongly polar solvents such as water, dimethylformamide and dimethyl sulphoxide. Likewise liquefied solvents which are  
10 gaseous under standard conditions, such as, for example aerosol propellants, such as halohydrocarbons, propane, butane, nitrogen and carbon dioxide, may be employed. Suitable solid carriers are, for example, ground natural minerals such as kaolins, clays, talc, chalk,  
15 quartz, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earth, and ground synthetic minerals such as highly disperse silica, alumina and silicates. Solid carriers for granules which can be used are, for example, crushed and fractionated natural rocks such as calcite, marble,  
20 pumice and dolomite, and synthetic granules of inorganic or organic meals, and granules of organic materials such as sawdust, cellulose powder, tree bark meal, and nutshell meal. Emulsifiers which can be used are, for example,  
25 nonionic and anionic emulsifiers such as alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts or ammonium salts of ligninosulphonic acid, naphthalenesulphonic acids, phenolsulphonic acids, alkylarylsulphonates, alkyl sulphates, alkylsulphonates, alkali metal salts and  
30 alkaline earth metal salts of dibutyl naphthalenesulphonic acid, lauryl ether sulphate, fatty alcohol sulphates, alkali metal salts and alkaline earth metal salts of fatty acids, salts of sulphated hexadecanols, heptadecanols or octadecanols,  
35 salts of sulphated fatty alcohol glycol ethers, condensates of sulphonated naphthalene and naphthalene derivatives with formaldehyde, condensates of naphthalene, or of the naphthalenesulphonic acids, with phenol and formaldehyde, polyoxyethylene octylphenol

ether, alkylphenol polyglycol ether, tributylphenyl polyglycol ether, alkylaryl polyether alcohols, iso-tridecyl alcohol, fatty alcohol/ethylene oxide condensates, ethoxylated castor oil, polyoxyethylene  
5 alkyl ethers, ethoxylated polyoxypropylene, lauryl alcohol polyglycol ether acetal and sorbitol esters.

Suitable dispersants are, for example, lignin-sulphite waste liquors and methylcellulose.

Tackifiers such as carboxymethylcellulose and natural  
10 and synthetic polymers in the form of latices such as gum arabic, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl acetate, may be used in the formulations.

Further additives which may be present in the  
15 formulations of the active compounds may be colorants and trace nutrients.

In general, the formulations contain between 0.1 and 95% by weight of active compound, preferably between  
20 0.5 and 90% by weight.

The method according to the invention for controlling fungi is characterized in that an effective amount of fungicidal compositions containing the active compounds  
25 of the general formula I according to the invention are allowed to act on fungi or on the objects to be protected from fungal attack.

In the formulations or in the various use forms, the  
30 active compounds according to the invention can be mixed, and applied together, with other known active compounds such as fungicides, bactericides, insecticides, acaricides, nematocides, herbicides, growth regulators, plant nutrients and soil  
35 conditioners. In many cases, a mixture with fungicides results in a widening of the fungicidal spectrum of action. In a number of mixtures of the active compounds according to the invention with known fungicides, synergistic effects may also be found; here, the

fungicidal activity of the combined product exceeds that of the sum of the activities of the individual components.

Fungicides which can be combined with the active compounds according to the invention, without limiting the possible combinations, are, for example:

sulphur,

dithiocarbamates and their derivatives, such as iron(III) dimethyldithiocarbamate, zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate, manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate, manganese zinc ethylenediaminebisdithiocarbamate and zinc ethylenebisdithiocarbamate,

tetramethylthiuram sulphides,

ammonia complex of zinc (N,N-ethylenebisdithiocarbamate) and N,N'-

polyethylenebis(thiocarbamoyl)disulphide,

ammonia complex of zinc (N,N'-propylenebisdithiocarbamate) and N,N'-

propylenebis(thiocarbamoyl) disulphide,

N-trichloromethylthiotetrahydrophthalimide,

N-trichloromethylthiophthalimide,

N-(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylthio)tetrahydrophthalimide,

4,6-dinitro-2-(1-(methylheptyl)phenyl crotonate,

4,6-dinitro-2-sec-butylphenyl 3,3-dimethylacrylate,

4,6-dinitro-2-sec-butylphenyl isopropylcarbonate,

methyl 1-(n-butylcarbamoyle)benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate,

methyl benzimidazol-2-ylcarbamate,

2-(fur-2-yl)benzimidazole,

2-(thiazol-4-yl)benzimidazole,

1,2-bis(3-methoxycarbonyl-2-thioureido)benzene,

1,2-bis(3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-thioureido)benzene,

2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-5-phenylcarbamoyle-1,4-oxathiine,

2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-5-phenylcarbamoyle-1,4-oxathiine

4,4-dioxide,

tetrachloroisophthalonitrile,

2,3-dichloro-1,4-napthoquinone,

2,3-dicyano-1,4-dithioanthraquinone,

N-tridecyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholine and its salts,

N-C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>-alkyl-2,5- and/or 2,6-dimethylmorpholine,



- N-cyclododecyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholine and its salts,  
N-[3-p-tert-butylphenyl]-2-methylpropyl]-2,6-cis-  
dimethylmorpholine and its salts,  
N,N'-bis(1-formamido-2,2,2-trichloroethyl)piperazine  
5 N-(1-formamido-2,2,2-trichloroethyl)-3,4-dichloro-  
aniline,  
N-(1-formamido-2,2,2-trichloroethyl)morpholine,  
5-butyl-2-ethylamino-4-hydroxy-6-methylpyrimidine,  
5-butyl-2-dimethylamino-4-hydroxy-6-methylpyrimidine,  
10 2,4-dichlorophenylphenylpyrimidin-5-ylmethanol,  
2-chlorophenyl-4-chlorophenylpyrimidin-5-ylmethanol,  
bis(4-chlorophenyl)pyridin-3-ylmethanol,  
5-methyl-5-vinyl-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-oxazolidine  
2,4-dione,  
15 5-methyl-5-methoxymethyl-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-  
oxazolidine-2,4-dione,  
3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-N-isopropyl-2,4-dioxo-  
imidazolidine-1-carboxamide,  
N-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,2-dimethylcyclopropane-1,2-  
20 dicarboximide,  
1-(4-chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-  
yl)-butan-2-one  
1-(4-chlorophenoxy)-3,3-dimethyl-1-(1,2,4-triazol-1-  
yl)-butan-2-ol  
25 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(propenyloxy)ethyl]-  
imidazole  
1-[N-propyl-N-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl-  
carbamoyl]imidazole  
1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-ethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-  
30 methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole  
1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-n-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-  
methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole  
1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-4,4-  
dimethylpentan-3-one  
35 2,5-dichloro-1,4-dimethoxybenzene  
2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline  
diphenyl  
2-methylbenzoanilide  
2-iodobenzoanilide

- 2,5-dimethylfuran-3-carboxanilide  
2,4,5-trimethylfuran-3-carboxanilide  
N-cyclohexyl-N-methoxy-2,5-dimethylfuran-3-carboxamide  
3-[3-(3,5-dimethyl-2-oxycyclohexyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-  
5 glutarimide  
N-dichlorofluoromethylthio-N',N'-dimethyl-N-  
phenylsulphodiamide  
methyl DL-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(2'-methoxyacetyl)-  
alaninate  
10 methyl DL-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(2-furoyl)alaninate  
N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-chloroacetyl-DL-2-amino-  
butyrolactone  
2,4-dichloro-6-(2-chloroanilino)-s-triazine  
O,O-diethyl phthalimidophosphonothioate  
15 5-amino-1-(bis(dimethylamino)phosphinyl)-3-phenyl-  
1,2,4-triazole  
O,O-diethyl S-benzyl thiophosphate  
2-thio-1,3-dithio(4,5-b)quinoxaline  
4-(2-chlorophenylhydrazono)-3-methyl-5-isoxazolone  
20 pyridine-2-thiol 1-oxide,  
8-hydroxyquinoline and its salts,  
sodium 4-dimethylaminophenyldiazosulfonate  
diisopropyl 5-nitroisophthalate  
2-cyano-N-(ethylaminocarbonyl)-2-(methoxyimino)-  
25 acetamide  
2-heptadecyl-2-imidazoline acetate  
dodecylguanidine acetate

The active compounds as such, in the form of their  
30 formulations or in the use forms prepared therefrom by  
further dilution, can be applied in the usual manner,  
for example by pouring, dipping, spraying, atomizing,  
fogging, injecting, slurring, brushing on, dusting,  
scattering, dry seed treatment, solvent-based liquid  
35 treatment, water-based liquid treatment, slurry  
treatment or incrusting.

In the treatment of plant parts, the active compound  
concentrations in the use forms can be varied within a

substantial range. They are, in general, between 0.0001 and 1% by weight, preferably between 0.5 and 0.01% by weight. The application rates of active compound depend on the specific purpose and are generally between 0.1 and 3 kg of active compound per hectare.

In the treatment of seed, active compound quantities of from 0.001 to 50 g or more are generally required per kilogram of seed, preferably from 0.01 to 10 g.

For the conservation or post-harvest-treatment of agricultural commodities or processed agricultural products, the active compound quantities required are from 0.01 to 100 g per kilogram of product to be treated, preferably from 0.1 to 50 g.

Active compound concentrations of from 0.0001 to 0.1% by weight, preferably from 0.001 to 0.05% by weight, are required at the site of action when treating the soil.

Without imposing any limitation, the examples which follow are intended to illustrate the invention in greater detail and to demonstrate the activity of the compounds of the general formula I according to the invention.

## Examples

The examples which follow illustrate the preparation of the compounds according to the invention.

### Example 1

Methyl N-isotridecyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinio-acetate chloride

30 g of N-isotridecyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholine and 10.9 g of methyl chloroacetate are refluxed for 20 hours in 100 ml of acetonitrile with addition of a catalytic amount of sodium iodide. The mixture is cooled and the solvent is distilled off in vacuo. The product is triturated in n-hexane. After concentration in vacuo,

38 g of a yellowish-brown viscous oil are obtained (compound No. 5).

IR spectrum (film: C = O - absorption  $1740\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).

5 Example 2

3,4-Dichlorophenyl N-isotridecyl-2,6-dimethyl-morpholinio-acetate chloride

30 g of N-isotridecyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholine and 24 g  
10 of 3,4-dichlorophenyl chloroacetate are refluxed for 16  
hours in 100 ml of n-butanol with addition of a  
catalytic amount of sodium iodide. The mixture is  
cooled and the solvent is distilled off in vacuo. The  
product which remains is dissolved in a little diethyl  
15 ether and treated with n-hexane until its separation as  
oily phase is complete. After concentration in vacuo,  
48 g of a dark brown resin are obtained (compound No.  
55).

IR spectrum (film): C = O - absorption  $1740\text{ cm}^{-1}$

20 C = C - absorption (aromatic)  $1590\text{ cm}^{-1}$

Example 3

Methyl 2-(N-isotridecyl-2,6-dimethyl-morpholinio)propionate chloride

25

20 g of methyl 2-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)propionate and  
22 g of iso-tridecyl chloride (mixture of different  $C_{11}$ -  
 $C_{14}$ -alkyl chlorides containing 60 to 70% of n-tridecyl  
chloride) in 100 ml of dimethylformamide are refluxed  
30 for 10 hours. After cooling, the solvent is distilled  
off in vacuo. The product is dissolved in a little  
acetone and treated with n-hexane until its separation  
as oily phase is complete. Concentration in vacuo gives  
19 g of a pale brown resin (compound No. 8).

35 IR spectrum (film): C = O - absorption  $1735\text{ cm}^{-1}$

Example 4

3-(N-iso-Tridecyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinio)propyl 2,6-dimethylphenyl ether bromide

15 g of N-iso-tridecyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholine and  
12.2 g of 3-bromopropyl 2,6-dimethylphenyl ether in  
50 ml of acetonitrile are refluxed for 23 hours with  
5 addition of a catalytic amount of sodium iodide. After  
cooling, the solvent is distilled off in vacuo. The  
residue is taken up in a little acetone and the  
solution is treated with n-hexane until separation is  
complete. The oily phase is separated off and freed  
10 from residue solvent in vacuo. This gives 21 g of a  
yellowish-brown viscose oil (compound No. 107).

Example 5

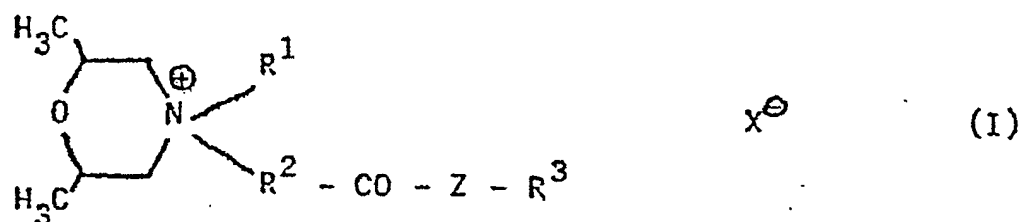
2-(N-iso-Tridecyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinio)-ethyl 3,4-  
15 dichlorophenyl ether chloride

17 g of 2-(2,6-dimethylmorpholino)-ethyl 3,4-  
dichlorophenyl ether and 11 g of iso-tridecyl chloride  
(mixture of various C<sub>11</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>-alkyl halides containing 60  
20 to 70% of n-tridecyl chloride) in 50 ml of dimethyl-  
formamide are refluxed for 10 hours. The mixture is  
allowed to cool and the solvent is distilled off in  
vacuo. The residue which remains is dissolved in a  
little acetone and treated with n-hexane until its  
25 complete separation as oily phase.

The product is separated off and freed from residual  
solvent in vacuo. This gives 19 g of a brown resin-like  
product (compound No. 106).

30

The compounds of the general formula I listed  
hereinbelow, which, as a rule, are yellow to brown  
viscous oils or resins, are readily soluble in polar  
solvents such as, for example, alcohols, acetone,  
35 dimethylformamide and dimethyl sulphoxide and are  
characterized by IR spectra are prepared analogously.



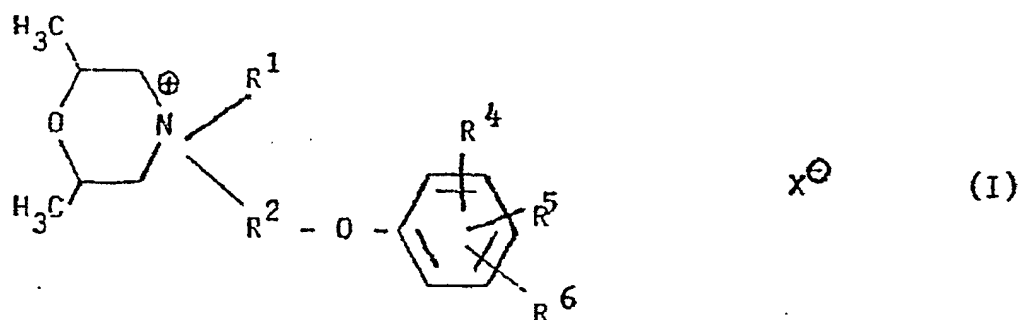
No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	Z	R <sup>3</sup>	X
1	n-decyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	methyl	Cl
2	n-dodecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	methyl	Cl
3	n-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	methyl	Cl
4	1,5,9-trimethyldecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	methyl	Cl
5	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	methyl	Cl
6	n-pentadecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	methyl	Br
7	n-didecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	methyl	Br
8	iso-tridecyl	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )	O	methyl	Cl
9	iso-tridecyl	CH(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )	O	methyl	Br
10	iso-tridecyl	C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	O	methyl	Br
11	iso-tridecyl	C(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	O	methyl	Br
12	iso-tridecyl	CH(C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> )	O	methyl	Br
13	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	O	methyl	Cl
14	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	n-butyl	Cl
15	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	S	n-butyl	Cl
16	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2-ethylhexyl	Cl
17	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	n-dodecyl	Cl
18	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	iso-octadecyl	Cl
19	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	4-hydroxybutyl	Cl
20	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2-ethoxyethyl	Cl
21	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	4-chlorobutyl	Cl
22	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,2,2-trichloroethyl	Cl
23	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2-nitroethyl	Cl
24	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2-cyanoethyl	Cl
25	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	cyclopentyl	Cl
26	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	S	cyclohexyl	Cl
27	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,6-dimethyl-cyclohexyl	Cl

No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	Z	R <sup>3</sup>	X
28	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	cyclooctyl	Cl
29	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	cyclododecyl	Cl
30	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	5-(2-ethylcyclohexyl)pentyl	Cl
31	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	cyclododecyl-methyl	Cl
32	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	allyl	Cl
33	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	crotyl	Cl
34	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	propargyl	Cl
35	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	phenyl	Cl
36	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	S	phenyl	Cl
37	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	1-naphthyl	Cl
38	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	4-diphenyl	Cl
39	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	2-chlorophenyl	Cl
40	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	3-bromophenyl	Cl
41	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	4-chlorophenyl	Cl
42	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>		4-sec-butyl-phenyl	Cl
43	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	4-tert-butyl-phenyl	Cl
44	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	2-methoxyphenyl	Cl
45	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	4-methoxyphenyl	Cl
46	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	4-propionylphenyl	Cl
47	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	4-benzylphenyl	Cl
48	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	2-nitrophenyl	Cl
49	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	4-nitrophenyl	Cl
50	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	4-cyanophenyl	Cl
51	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	2,3-dichlorophenyl	Cl
52	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	2,4-dichlorophenyl	Cl
53	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	2,5-dichlorophenyl	Cl
54	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	2,6-dichlorophenyl	Cl
55	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	0	3,4-dichloro-	Cl

No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	Z	R <sup>3</sup>	X
				phenyl	
56	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	3,5-dichloro-phenyl	Cl
57	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,6-dimethyl-phenyl	Cl
58	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	3,4-dimethyl-phenyl	Cl
59	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,3-dimethoxy-phenyl	Cl
60	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl	Cl
61	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,4,6-trichloro-phenyl	Cl
62	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,3,5-trichloro-phenyl	Cl
63	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,3,6-trimethyl-phenyl	Cl
64	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,6-dibromo-4-nitrophenyl	Cl
65	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,6-dibromo-4-cyanophenyl	Cl
66	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,4-dichloro-6-methylphenyl	Cl
67	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	benzyl	Cl
68	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	S	benzyl	Cl
69	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	4-chlorobenzyl	Cl
70	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	4-bromobenzyl	Cl
71	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	4-methylbenzyl	Cl
72	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	4-tert-butyl-benzyl	Cl
73	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	3-methoxybenzyl	Cl
74	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	4-nitrobenzyl	Cl
75	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	4-cyanobenzyl	Cl
76	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,4-dichloro-benzyl	Cl
77	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,6-dichloro-benzyl	Cl



No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	Z	R <sup>3</sup>	X
78	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,3,4-trichloro-benzyl	Cl
79	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	2,3,6-trichloro-benzyl	Cl
80	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	3-phenylpropyl	Cl
81	iso-tridecyl	CH <sub>2</sub> -CO-O <sup>-</sup>			



No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	R <sup>6</sup>	X
82	n-octyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2-Cl	6-Cl	H	Br
83	n-dodecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4-Cl	H	H	Br
84	n-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4-Cl	H	H	Br
85	1,5,9-trimethyl-decyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4-Cl	H	H	Br
86	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	H	Br
87	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4-Cl	H	H	Cl
88	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	3-F	H	H	Br
89	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4-tert-butyl	H	H	Cl
90	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4-tert-butyl	H	H	Br
91	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4-OCH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	Br
92	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	3-CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	Br
93	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4-CO-CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	Br
94	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	3-NH-CO-CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	Br
95	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	3-CO-OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	H	Br
96	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	3-CO-N(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	H	H	Br

No.	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	R <sup>6</sup>	X
97	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4-NO <sub>2</sub>	H	H	Br
98	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4-CN	H	H	Br
99	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4-phenyl	H	H	Cl
100	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4-benzyl	H	H	Cl
101	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2-Br	4-Br	H	Br
102	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2-Cl	3-Cl	H	Br
103	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	2-Cl	4-Cl	H	Br
104	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	2-Cl	5-Cl	H	Br
105	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2-Cl	6-Cl	H	Br
106	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	3-Cl	4-Cl	H	Br
107	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	2-CH <sub>3</sub>	6-CH <sub>3</sub>	H	Br
108	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	3-CH <sub>3</sub>	4-CH <sub>3</sub>	H	Br
109	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	3-Cl	5-Cl	H	Br
110	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2-Cl	4-NO <sub>2</sub>	H	Br
111	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2-Cl	4-Cl	6-Cl	Br
112	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2-CH <sub>3</sub>	4-CH <sub>3</sub>	6-CH <sub>3</sub>	Br
113	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2-CH <sub>3</sub>	4-Cl	6-CH <sub>3</sub>	Br
114	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	2-CH <sub>3</sub>	4-Cl	6-CH <sub>3</sub>	Br
115	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2-Cl	4-CN	6-Cl	Br
116	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2-Cl	4-NO <sub>2</sub>	6-Cl	Br
117	iso-tridecyl	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	2-Br	4-SCX	6-Br	Br
118	n-C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>31</sub>	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4-Cl	H	H	Br
119	n-C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>41</sub>	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	4-Cl	H	H	Br

Comp. No.	IR spectra of compounds according to the invention (film) [cm <sup>-1</sup> ]
5	2945, 2915, 2860, 1740, 1445, 1390, 1360, 1310, 1195, 1165, 1130, 1100, 1020, 860
8	2955, 2930...2910, 2870, 2680, 2610, 2505, 1735, 1455, 1370, 1325, 1170, 1125, 1080, 1040, 870, 830
14	2970, 2940, 2880, 2450, 1750, 1470, 1385, 1215, 1150, 1120, 1065, 1030, 880
16	2950, 2920, 2865, 1735, 1450, 1365, 1200, 1160, 1070, 1070, 1025, 860
24	2970, 2940, 2885, 2260, 1755, 1470, 1390, 1220, 1180, 890, 850
35	2950, 2925, 2865, 1735, 1595, 1585, 1490, 1460,

	1370, 1260, 1215, 870
41	2960, 2930, 2875, 1750, 1605, 1595, 1465, 1440, 1385, 1270, 1225, 1095, 1030, 875, 835
49	2960, 2930, 2870, 1745, 1610, 1595, 1510, 1500, 1460, 1380, 1335, 1290, 1230, 1165, 1110, 850, 750, 690, 630
55	2950, 2920, 2365, 1740, 1590, 1565, 1470, 1425, 1375, 1320, 1280, 1210, 1115, 1080, 1015, 900, 850, 810
65	2950, 2920, 2860, 2220, 1735, 1590, 1575, 1560, 1530, 1460, 1370, 1285, 1230, 1190, 1125, 1080, 870
82	2945, 2920, 2850, 2615, 1555, 1440, 1365, 1320, 1235, 1190, 1170, 1100, 1040, 1030, 980, 890, 865, 825
86	2950, 2925, 2870, 2600, 2410, 1595, 1495, 1460, 1380, 1330, 1240, 1175, 1150, 1130, 1080, 1010, 920, 895, 875, 835
87	3020, 2960, 2870, 2600, 2470, 1590, 1495, 1465, 1380, 1215, 1180, 1155, 1135, 1085, 1005, 925, 875, 825
90	2950, 2920, 2860, 2670, 2600, 2485, 1605, 1460, 1365, 1330, 1290, 1245, 1175, 1145, 1130, 1110, 1030, 1050, 1020, 875, 825
98	2945, 2930, 2870, 2610, 2225, 1510, 1460, 1380, 1300, 1255, 1170, 1115, 1085, 1050, 1010, 875, 840
105	2960 2930, 2870, 2610, 1565, 1450, 1375, 1325, 1245, 1175, 1140, 1065, 1045, 990, 905, 870
106	2950, 2920, 2870, 2690, 2680, 2620, 2480, 1590, 1570, 1470, 1385, 1330, 1280, 1225, 1175, 1120, 1085, 1060, 1015, 955, 870, 860, 835, 800
107	2960, 2925, 2870, 2680, 2610, 2490, 1585, 1470, 1380, 1325, 1260, 1195, 1175, 1130, 1085, 1050, 870, 830
113	2955, 2920, 2865, 2680, 2610, 2490, 2225, 1525, 1455, 1375, 1325, 1255, 1175, 1130, 1080, 1020, 870, 830

The compounds of the general formula I according to the invention can be employed for example in the form of the following preparations:

5    Example I

Solution concentrates: 80 parts by weight of compound 5 are mixed with 20 parts by weight of n-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. This gives a solution which is suitable for use in the form of microdrops.

10

Example II

Emulsifiable concentrates: 25 parts by weight of compound 55 are mixed with 2.5 parts by weight of epoxidized vegetable oil, 10 parts by weight of an alkylarylsulphonate/fatty alcohol polyglycol ether mixture, 5 parts by weight of dimethylformamide and 57.5 parts by weight of xylene. Emulsions of any desired concentration can be prepared from this concentrate by diluting it with water.

20

Example III

Wettable powder: 40 parts by weight of compound 65 are mixed thoroughly with 5 parts by weight of the sodium salt of a ligninsulphonic acid from a sulphite waste liquor, 1 part by weight of diisobutyl-naphthalene-sulphonic acid sodium salt and 54 parts by weight of silica gel, and the mixture is ground in a suitable mill. This gives a wettable powder which can be diluted with water to give suspensions of any desired concentration.

30

Example IV

Dust: 5 parts by weight of compound 55 are mixed intimately with 95 parts by weight of finely divided kaolin and the mixture is ground. For use, the dusts can be dusted in this form.

35

Example V

Granules: 5 parts by weight of compound 57 are mixed with 0.25 part by weight of epichlorohydrin and the mixture is dissolved using 6 parts by weight of acetone. Thereafter, 3.5 parts by weight of polyethylene glycol and 0.25 part by weight of cetyl polyglycol ether are added. The resulting solution is sprayed onto kaolin. Thereafter, the acetone is evaporated in vacuo. This give microgranules which can be employed in this form.

Without imposing any limitation, the examples which follow are intended to illustrate the invention in greater detail and to demonstrate the activity of the compounds of the general formula I:

Example A

Mycelial growth test

The fungicidal activity of the compositions against the test fungi is determined in the customary manner as the inhibition of the radial mycelial growth on malt agar medium (2% malt) in Petri dishes of 9 cm diameter at an incubation temperature of 25°C. To this end, the active compounds are dissolved in dimethylformamide, diluted with water and in this form admixed to the liquid agar so that the desired active compound concentration in the medium is obtained. The DMF content does not exceed 0.5% by volume. After cooling, the plates are inoculated. Depending on the growth rate of the fungi, the plates are evaluated when the controls without added active compound show growth across 70 to 90% of the diameter of the dish. The percentage growth inhibition of the active compounds is calculated (Table A).

Table A: Fungal growth inhibition in the mycelial growth test

5

Compound No.	Active compound conc.	Growth inhibition in percent	
		Botrytis cinerea	Phytophthora cactorum
		10 µg/ml	50 µg/ml
Oxycarboxin (known)		20	50
5		88	85
8		91	48
9		92	51
14		89	100
16		79	100
24		91	
35		78	67
41		86	100
49		84	60
55		97	100
57		94	100
64		92	100
65		95	100
81		78	
82		22	
86		90	
87		87	
90		85	
98		86	100
105		83	81
106		88	
107		80	
125		92	100

Example B

Powdery mildew of barley test (Erysiphe graminis/barley)

5 In tubes filled with sand, barley plants cv. "Astacus" in the one-leaf-stage are sprayed until dew-moist with active compound preparations which are prepared from 1 part by weight of active compound, 100 parts by weight of dimethylformamide and 0.25 part by weight of  
10 alkylaryl polyglycol ether and which are diluted with water to the desired active compound concentration. After the spray coating has dried on, the plants are dusted with conidia of powdery mildew of barley (Erysiphe graminis var. hordei). Thereafter, the test  
15 plants are placed for a period of 2 to 3 hours into an incubation cabinet at a relative atmospheric humidity of 90 to 100% and thereafter in a greenhouse at temperatures between 20 and 22°C and a relative atmospheric humidity of 75 to 80%. The mildew  
20 infestation of the barley plants is determined after 7 days. The score values obtained according to the Stephan system (Arch. Phytopath., Pfl.-schutz 14 (1978), 163-175) are converted into the disease level of Krüger's system (Nachr.-Bl. Pflanzenschutz DDR 1981,  
25 145-147). These data are used to calculate the ABBOTT efficiency using the formula

$$\text{EFF (in \%)} = \frac{\text{diseaselevel(control)} - \text{diseaselevel(variant)}}{\text{diseaselevel(control)}} \times 100$$

30 The results can be seen from Table B.

Table B: Activity against *Erysiphe graminis* on barley  
Active compound concentration: 10 mg/l

Compound No.	Efficiency in percent
N-Methyl-N-tridecyl-2,6-dimethyl- morpholine methosulphate (disclosed in DE-PS 11 67 588)	82
Triforine (known)	86
5	88
8	82
9	87
14	93
24	97
35	94
55	88
65	90
5	96
24	92
25	93
26	95
34	97



Example C

Powdery mildew of wheat test (*Erysiphe graminis*/wheat)

5 Pot-grown wheat plants cv. "Alcedo" in the one-leaf-stage are sprayed until dew-moist with active compound preparations which are prepared from 1 part by weight of active compound, 100 parts by weight of dimethylformamide and 0.25 part by weight of alkylaryl  
10 polyglycol ether and which are diluted with water to the desired active compound concentration. After the spray coating has dried on, the plants are dusted with conidia (spores) of powdery mildew of wheat (*Erysiphe graminis* var. *tritici*). Thereafter, the test plants are  
15 placed for a period of 2 to 3 hours into an incubation cabinet at a relative atmospheric humidity of 90 to 100% and thereafter in a greenhouse at temperatures between 20 and 22°C and a relative atmospheric humidity of 75 to 80%.

20

The mildew infestation of the wheat plants is determined after 5 days.

The efficacy of the compositions is calculated using the method described in Example B.

25 The results can be seen from Table C.

Table C: Activity against *Erysiphe graminis* on wheat  
Active compound concentration: 100 mg/l

Compound No.	Efficiency in percent
N-Methyl-N-tridecyl-2,6-dimethyl- morpholinium methosulphate (disclosed in DE-PS 11 67 588)	67
5	88

Example D

Cereal rust test (*Puccinia recondita*/wheat)

5 Pot-grown wheat plants cv. "Alcedo" in the two-leaf stage are cut back to a length of 12 cm. The secondary leaf of the plants is removed. Then, the wheat plants are sprayed with active compound preparations which are prepared from 20 parts by weight of active compound, 10  
10 parts by weight of polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate (Tween 60), 5 parts by weight of polypropylene glycol, 25 parts by weight of cyclohexanone and 40 parts by weight of toluene and diluted with water to the desired active compound  
15 concentration. After the spray coating has dried on, the plants are inoculated with spores of leaf rust of wheat (*Puccinia recondita*) which are applied in the form of a slurry in water with addition of Tween 60. Thereafter, the test plants are placed into a water-  
20 vapour-saturated incubation cabinet for a period of 24 hours and thereafter in a greenhouse at temperatures of from 20 to 22°C and a relative atmospheric humidity of 70 to 80%.

The rust infection of the wheat plants is determined  
25 after 10 days.

The efficacy of the compositions is calculated using the method described in Example B.

The results can be seen from Table D.

30 Table D: Activity against *Puccinia recondita* on wheat  
Active compound concentration: 500 mg/l

Compound No.	Efficacy in percent
Triforine (known)	85
105	99
107	98
5	95

Example E

Powdery mildew of cucurbits test (mixed culture of Erysiphe cichoracearum and Sphaerotheca fuliginea/cucumber)

5

Pot-grown cucumber plants cv. "Eva" in the four-leaf-stage are inoculated with a conidial suspension of a mixed culture of Erysiphe cichoracearum and Sphaerotheca fuliginea. After 4 days, the plants are sprayed until dew-moist with active compound preparations which are prepared from 1 part by weight of active compound, 100 parts by weight of dimethylformamide and 0.25 part by weight of alkylaryl polyglycol ether and diluted with water to the desired active compound concentration. After the spray coating has dried on, the plants are placed in a greenhouse at a temperature of 20°C under relative atmospheric humidity of 70 to 80%. The mildew infection of the cucumber plants is determined after 6 and 9 days. The score values obtained by the system of Bolle (Nachrichtbl. Dt. Pflanzenschutzdienst 16 (1964), 92-94) are converted into the disease level of Krüger's system and these data are used for calculating the Abbot efficiency.

10

15

20

25

The results can be seen from Table E.

Table E: Activity against Erysiphe cichoracearum and Sphaerotheca fuliginea (mixed culture) on cucumbers

30

Active compound concentration: 500 mg/l

Compound No.

Efficiency in percent  
Days after application of the  
composition

	6	9
Tridemorph (known)	100	88
5	100	100

Example F

Botrytis test (Botrytis cinerea/field bean (Vicia faba) pinnule)

- 5 Excised pinnules of pot-grown field bean plants (Vicia faba) cv. "Fribo" in the four-leaf stage are brushed with active compound preparations which are prepared from 1 part by weight of active compound, 100 parts by weight of dimethylformamide and 0.25 part by weight of
- 10 alkylaryl polyglycol ether and diluted with water to the desired active compound concentration. After the spray coating has dried on, the leaves are inoculated with a conidial suspension of Botrytis cinerea which is obtained by rinsing off 12- to 16-day old fungal
- 15 cultures on malt agar medium (2% malt). The field-bean pinnules are kept in dishes in an incubation cabinet at a temperature of 22°C under relative atmospheric humidity of 90 to 100%.

- After 4 days, the Botrytis infection of the field-bean
- 20 pinnules is determined. The percentage infection based on all of the leaf area is converted into the Abbot efficacy of the compositions.

The results can be seen from Table F.

- 25 Table F: Activity against Botrytis cinerea on field bean (Vicia faba) pinnules  
Active compound concentration: 100 mg/l

Compound No.	Efficiency in percent
Tridemorph (known)	42
5	45
14	68
55	48
105	62
106	47
107	51

Example G

Phytophthora test (Phytophthora infestans/tomato)

Pot-grown tomato plants cv. "Tamina" in the three-leaf-  
5 stage are sprayed to dew point with active compound  
preparations which are prepared from 1 part by weight  
of active compound, 100 parts by weight of dimethylformamide and 0.25 part by weight of alkylaryl  
polyglycol ether and diluted with water to give the  
10 desired active compound concentration. After the spray  
coating has dried on, the tomato plants are inoculated  
with an aqueous zoospore suspension of Phytophthora  
infestans. Thereafter, the test plants are placed into  
an incubation cabinet at temperatures of between 18 and  
15 20°C and a relative atmospheric humidity of 95 to 100%.  
The Phytophthora infection of the tomato plants is  
determined after 5 days. The scores obtained are  
converted into the disease level and the efficacy of  
the compositions as described in Example B.  
20 The results are shown in Table G.

Table G: Activity against Phytophthora infestans on  
tomatoes

Compound No.	Active compound concentration in mg/l	efficiency in percent
Zineb (known)	100	57
	200	61
105	100	66
	200	79

Example H

Plant growth regulation test

Cucumber plants cv. "Eva" are grown in the greenhouse  
5 to a height of 9 cm in pots in rich humus compost. Ten  
plants are used for each test variant. The cucumber  
plants are sprayed with active compound preparations  
which are prepared from 1 part by weight of active  
compound, 100 parts by weight of dimethylformamide and  
10 0.25 part by weight of alkylaryl polyglycol ether and  
diluted with water to the desired active compound  
concentration.

After a growth period of 14 days after the compositions  
have been applied, longitudinal measurements are  
15 carried out on the treated plants and the untreated  
control plants.

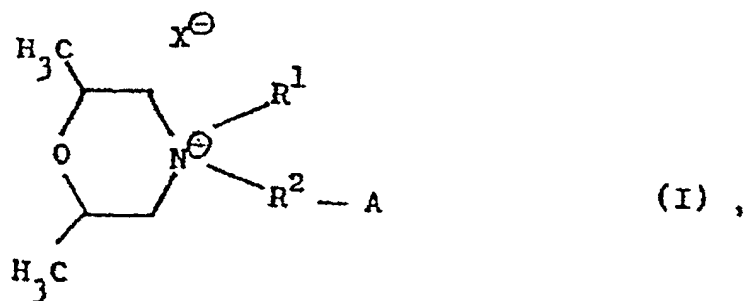
The results can be seen from Table H.

Table H: Effect of foliar treatment on the  
20 longitudinal growth of cucumber plants  
Active compound concentration: 1000 mg/l

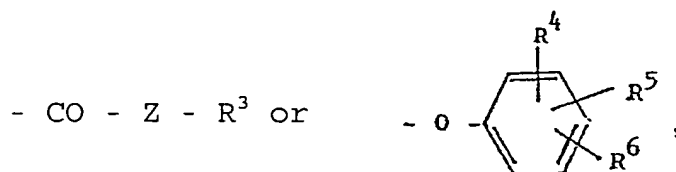
Compound No.	Plant height	
	in cm	relative
untreated control	23	100
5	15.6	68
105	15	65

Patent Claims

1. N-Alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinocarboxylic ester  
salt and N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinio alkyl-  
5 phenyl ether salt of the general formula I,



wherein A represents the group



10

in which

R<sup>1</sup> represents straight-chain or branched alkyl  
having 6 to 20 C atoms,

R<sup>2</sup> represents straight-chain or branched alkylene  
15 having 1 to 6 C atoms,

R<sup>3</sup> represents straight-chain or branched alkyl  
having 1 to 20 C atoms,

a straight-chain or branched alkyl which has 1  
to 6 C atoms and which is substituted by  
20 halogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy having 1 to 4 C  
atoms, dialkylamino having 2 to 16 C atoms,  
nitro and/or cyano,

an alkenyl which has 2 to 6 C atoms and which  
is optionally substituted by halogen,

25 alkynyl having 3 to 6 C atoms,

cycloalkyl having 3 to 12 carbon atoms, it  
being possible for the cycloalkyl radical

optionally to be substituted by one or more  
alkyl radicals having 1 to 7 C atoms,  
cycloalkylalkyl having 4 to 10 C atoms,  
aryl which can be monosubstituted or  
5 polysubstituted by identical or different  
substituents from the series consisting of  
straight-chain or branched alkyl having 1 to 6  
C atoms, alkoxy having 1 to 4 C atoms, aryl-  
lower-alkyl having 7 to 12 C atoms, acyl having  
10 1 to 4 C atoms, halogen, aryl, nitro and/or  
cyano,  
aryl-lower-alkyl which has 7 to 12 C atoms and  
which can be monosubstituted or polysubstituted  
by identical or different substituents from the  
15 series consisting of straight-chain or branched  
alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms, alkoxy having 1 to  
4 C atoms, halogen, haloalkyl having 1 to 4 C  
atoms, nitro and/or cyano,  
R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> independently of one another  
20 represent identical or different substituents  
from the series consisting of hydrogen,  
straight-chain or branched alkyl having 1 to 6  
C atoms, alkoxy having 1 to 4 C atoms, acyl  
having 1 to 4 C atoms, halogen, haloalkyl  
25 having 1 to 4 C atoms, cycloalkyl having 3 to 7  
C atoms, aryl-lower-alkyl having 7 to 12 C  
atoms, aryl, nitro, cyano, thiocyanato, NHCOR',  
COOR' and/or CONR'R" it being possible for R'  
and R" independently of one another to  
30 represent hydrogen, straight-chain or branched  
alkyl having 1 to 6 C atoms, aryl or aryl-  
lower-alkyl having 7 to 12 C atoms,  
Z represents oxygen or sulphur and  
X<sup>-</sup> represents the anion of a nonphytotoxic acid,  
35 or R<sup>3</sup> and X<sup>-</sup> are absent.

2. Compounds according to Claim 1, characterized in  
that R<sup>2</sup> is CH<sub>2</sub> or CH(CH)<sub>3</sub>, R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>-alkyl and Z  
is oxygen.

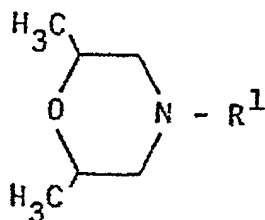


3. Compounds according to Claim 1, characterized in that  $R^2$  is  $CH_2$ ,  $R^3$  is halophenyl and Z is oxygen.

5 4. Compounds according to Claim 1, characterized in that  $R^2$  is  $CH_2$ ,  $R^3$  is alkylphenyl having 7 to 12 C atoms and Z is oxygen.

10 5. Process for the preparation of N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinocarboxylic ester salts and N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholinio alkylphenyl ether salts of the general formula I, characterized in that

15 a) an N-alkyl-2,6-dimethylmorpholine of the formula II,



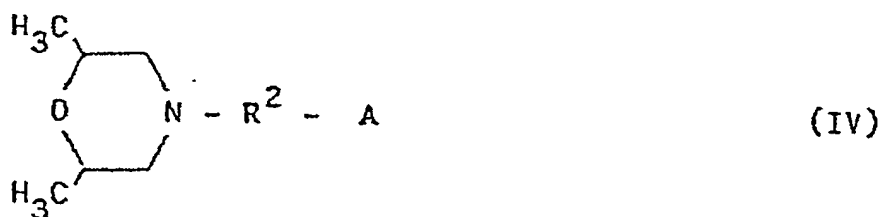
(II)

20 wherein  $R^1$  has the meaning given in the general formula I  
is reacted with a compound of the formula III



25 wherein  $R^2$  and A have the meaning given in the general formula I and X represents halogen,  
or,

30 b) a 2,6-dimethylmorpholinocarboxylic ester or 2,6-dimethylmorpholino alkylphenyl ether of the formula IV,



wherein  $R^2$  and A have the meaning given in the general formula I

5 is reacted with a compound of the formula V,



10 wherein  $R^1$  has the meaning given in the general formula I and X represents halogen.

6. Fungicidal compositions with additional plant-growth-regulatory activity, containing at least one compound of the general formula I according to Claim 1.

15

7. Fungicidal compositions with additional plant-growth-regulatory activity, containing at least one compound of the general formula I according to Claim 1 in admixture with inert additives.

20

8. Method of combating fungi, characterized in that at least one compound of the general formula I according to Claim 1 is allowed to act on fungi or on the objects to be protected from fungal infection.

25

9. Use of compounds of the general formula I according to Claim 1 for combating fungi and/or for regulating the growth of plants.

30

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